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Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2006 to July 2007 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2007 and 2008.

The report was considered and approved for submission to the General Assembly by the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the forty-eighth session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 16 to 18 July 2007.

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Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2006 to July 2007 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2007-2008

Summary

The General Assembly issued a standing request in 1984 for the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to report on a yearly basis to the Assembly on the activities of the Institute. To that end, the Director prepared the present report covering the activities of the Institute during the period from August 2006 to July 2007 for the consideration of the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the forty-eighth session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 16 to 18 July 2007.

The Director reports that the UNIDIR work programme continued to be centred on three main areas: global security and disarmament; regional security and disarmament; and human security and disarmament, thus addressing the full range of substantive disarmament issues from small arms to weapons in space.

A subvention from the United Nations regular budget is the guarantee of the independence of UNIDIR. By means of the present report, the Board of Trustees transmits to the Secretary-General a recommendation for a subvention for the Institute from the regular budget for the biennium 2008-2009. The Director also reports on the status of the voluntary funds from Governments and philanthropic foundations.

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1. The present report covers the activities of UNIDIR during the period from August 2006 to July 2007 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2007 and 2008.

I. Management and staffing

2. The work of UNIDIR is carried out with a dedicated small staff: a director, a deputy director, an administrative assistant, a specialized secretary for publications, a part-time computer systems manager, a research programmes and publications manager, a part-time conference organizer, a part-time fund-raising assistant, editors for the journal and for reports and books, and project researchers. Over the past year, UNIDIR had a total of 30 staff members, 2 of whom were directing staff, 3 support staff (administrative and technical), 5 core substantive programme staff, 19 project research staff and 3 visiting research fellows. In 2006/07, UNIDIR sustained its young researchers programme, hosting 11 young researchers from six countries. Women are well represented at UNIDIR, comprising two thirds of the staff, including the Director.

3. The 2006-2007 period covered by this report was characterized by increased outreach and relations with the United Nations system. In addition, UNIDIR has been actively participating in the overall effort of United Nations reform, including the system-wide mandate review and the related consideration of the research requirements within the United Nations.

II. Subvention from the United Nations regular budget

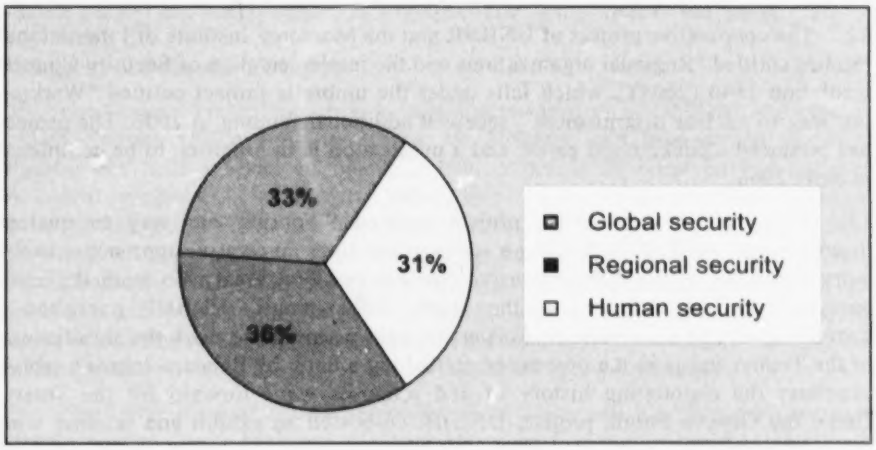
4. A subvention, used to cover the costs of the Director and administration, is necessary for the coming biennium. Such a subvention is important financially and to ensure the independence of the Institute. The subvention is currently set at $485,500 for the biennium and is cost adjusted.

5. In view of the importance of the United Nations subvention, continuing support for its increase and continuing cost adjustment are needed to facilitate growth in voluntary income. A note by the Secretary-General on the continuing need for a subvention to UNIDIR was submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session in September 2004 (A/C.5/59/3/Add.1). In 2005, the General Assembly adopted resolution 60/89 which recommended that the Secretary-General implement the relevant recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the decisions of the Board of Trustees of the Institute (recommending that costs of the core staff of the Institute be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations) and continue to seek ways to increase the funding of the Institute, within existing resources.

III. Recent and planned activities

6. The Institute's research programme comprises three areas: global security and disarmament; regional security and disarmament; and human security and disarmament (see figure 1).

Figure 1
UNIDIR effort by publication and category



A. Global security and disarmament

7. Much of the work of UNIDIR addresses global security and disarmament. This includes research on the implementation of treaties already agreed and on issues relevant to current or potential negotiations, as well as exploring possible avenues for progress in other domains.

1. Conference on Disarmament

8. UNIDIR continues to be actively engaged in a range of consultations, discussions and seminars on issues pertaining to the work of the Conference on Disarmament. These issues include fissile materials, nuclear disarmament, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, security assurances and outer space security.

9. In 2007, under the six presidents initiative, UNIDIR was invited to address informal plenary discussions of the Conference on Disarmament on matters of substantive concern in order to assist Member States in their deliberations.

2. Nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation

10. Under the project entitled "Working our way to nuclear disarmament", UNIDIR held a seminar in August 2006 on negative security assurances. Speakers at the conference included: Ambassador Ousmane Camara, Permanent Representative of Senegal and President of the Conference on Disarmament; Professor Jozef Goldblat, Resident Senior Fellow; John King, Director of the Business Humanitarian Forum; and Sola Ogunbanwo, Chief Expert Adviser on the African nuclear-weapon-free zone.

11. In March 2007, UNIDIR, in partnership with the Government of France, held a seminar entitled "Challenges to international security and the non-proliferation regime on the eve of the next review cycle of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty" to discuss possible approaches and strategies for the next review cycle of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty culminating in the 2010 review conference. The

seminar was chaired by Ambassador Jürg Streuli of Switzerland, and the expert speakers were Ambassador Abdallah Baali of Algeria, and François Heisbourg and Philippe Errera of France.

12. The cooperative project of UNIDIR and the Monterey Institute of International Studies entitled "Regional organizations and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)", which falls under the umbrella project entitled "Working our way to nuclear disarmament", received additional funding in 2006. The project has produced a background paper, and a publication is in progress, to be completed in early 2008.

13. Also under the umbrella project entitled "Working our way to nuclear disarmament", UNIDIR is holding a series of meetings on creative approaches to the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. To mark the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Treaty for signature, UNIDIR published a dedicated issue of *Disarmament Forum* and held a seminar to mark the significance of the Treaty, and is in the process of publishing a book by Rebecca Johnson which examines the negotiating history of and proposes ways forward for the Treaty. Under the Geneva Forum project, UNIDIR co-hosted an exhibit and seminar with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty preparatory technical secretariat and the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in March 2007 to mark 10 years of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and held a seminar at the 2007 Preparatory Committee for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on new opportunities for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

14. UNIDIR and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute concluded the joint pilot project entitled "Strengthening European Union cooperative threat-reduction: programming community actions in support of the European Union strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction", in December 2006.

15. Over the next three years, UNIDIR will carry out a detailed study on the political and legal aspects of the bilateral agreement of 3 July 2007 between the Governments of the Russian Federation and the United States on cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle. The study will involve experts from the Russian Federation, the United States, Canada and other countries, from the international panel on fissile materials and the independent group of scientific experts, and from the International Atomic Energy Agency.

3. Missiles and missile defences

16. Following the inconclusive final meeting in 2004 of the panel of governmental experts on the issue of missiles in all its aspects, the General Assembly, in its resolution 59/67 of 3 December 2004 on missiles, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to contribute to the United Nations endeavour to address the issue of missiles in all its aspects, by identifying areas where consensus can be reached, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session. UNIDIR worked with the Department for Disarmament Affairs to implement the resolution and drafted a report that was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly in 2006 (A/61/168).

17. The 2007-2008 group of governmental experts on missiles in all their aspects met for the first time in June 2007. UNIDIR has again been commissioned as the consultant to the group. The first issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2007 focused on missile control and was produced as a contribution to the work of the group.

4. Biological and chemical weapons

18. The Geneva Forum, which is a collaborative project of UNIDIR, the Quaker United Nations Office and the Project for Strategic and International Security Studies, has held a series of meetings over a period of years on the issue of biological weapons. As part of this effort, in November 2006 the Geneva Forum launched the publication *Briefing Book: Biological Weapons Convention Sixth Review Conference 2006*, prepared jointly by the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre, the British American Security Information Council and the Harvard Sussex Programme on Chemical and Biological Weapons, and produced the report of the March 2006 Geneva Forum residential meeting entitled "Meeting the challenges of reviewing the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention".

19. The fourth issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2006, entitled "Toward a stronger Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention", was a valuable input to the Sixth Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

20. The year 2007 marks the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. In December 2006, the Director of UNIDIR spoke at a seminar on the theme "Toxic chemicals and law enforcement" at the Chemical Weapons Convention Review Conference in the Hague.

21. In 2007, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and UNIDIR are co-hosting a seminar as part of the celebrations marking the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

5. Space technologies and space law

22. In March 2007, in partnership with the Governments of Canada, China and the Russian Federation, and with the Secure World Foundation and the Simons Foundation, UNIDIR hosted its annual two-day conference on outer space security on the theme "Celebrating the space age: 50 years of space technology, 40 years of the Outer Space Treaty". A conference report and proceedings of the conference will be published later in 2007.

23. In November 2006, UNIDIR published the proceedings of the 2006 conference on the theme "Safeguarding space security: prevention of an arms race in outer space".

24. In May 2007, the Director of UNIDIR spoke at a Global Security Institute seminar on the theme "Weapons in space and the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime" during a meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held in Vienna.

6. Implementing treaties

25. Throughout 2006, UNIDIR, with the assistance of the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre as a consultant for the panel of governmental

experts on verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification. The report from the study is scheduled to be issued in mid-2007.

26. In cooperation with the Monterey Institute of International Studies Centre for Non-proliferation Studies, UNIDIR is continuing a research programme begun in 2001 to study the role of regional bodies in implementing global treaties. The research, which is headed by Lawrence Scheinman and is now also being conducted under the project entitled "Working our way to nuclear disarmament", includes workshops, an international conference and a report on the modes and mechanisms of treaty implementation activities, with a new focus on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), by regional organizations with a view to assessing the value of devolving implementation activities to regional bodies. As part of this work, UNIDIR is also cooperating with the Institute for Security Studies in South Africa in researching the next steps for the entry into force of the Pelindaba Treaty.

7. Security and disarmament thinking

27. The UNIDIR lexicon of arms control, disarmament and security terms, entitled *Coming to Terms with Security: a Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-building*, is available in Arabic, Hungarian, Korean and Spanish. In 2006-2007 it was translated into French, and this version is posted on the UNIDIR website. The Institute is currently in the process of preparing a new edition of the lexicon.

28. In the past decade, there have been several attempts to reformulate the disarmament and security agenda. The UNIDIR multi-year research project entitled "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work" aims at rethinking and reframing the ways and means of international arms control and disarmament processes so that the focus of international efforts is on practical steps to benefit humanity. The project has produced three studies thus far, the most recent being "Thinking outside the box in multilateral disarmament and arms control negotiations" in December 2006. The drafting of a synthesis report is currently under way. The project has begun a series of workshops in collaboration with the Geneva Forum on the theme "Thinking differently about human security". The purpose of the workshops is to engage with multilateral practitioners and others on issues confronting disarmament-related efforts and to help them reframe and respond to these challenges in more creative and effective ways.

29. Bringing the private sector into efforts to prevent conflict has found increasing support in both the conflict prevention and the business communities. The UNIDIR project "Creating a new dynamic for public-private partnerships for peaceful and sustainable development: human security and equitable access to resources" aims to assess the extent to which international companies, working with Governments and civil society, can support development and security through such partnerships. The project is run in conjunction with the Economic Commission for Europe and the University of Geneva. Research questionnaires have been developed, and field research in a number of countries is taking place throughout 2007.

30. Information management and information security are two aspects of the information age that have major implications for international peace, security and disarmament. UNIDIR is planning to hold a seminar for the First Committee of the General Assembly in October 2007 to launch the third issue of *Disarmament Forum*,

which focuses on aspects of information security. A more in-depth seminar will be held in early 2008.

B. Regional security and disarmament

31. Regional security has always been a priority in the research programme of UNIDIR. Over the past years, the Institute has focused on Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, North-East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia.

1. Peacekeeping

32. In order to support peacekeeping efforts, UNIDIR has been carrying out a multi-year project entitled "Including women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes through better research, training and education" in order to further the objectives of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). This project has offered inputs into a number of peacekeeping training courses and into the United Nations integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standards, a process that has helped to identify the gaps in and responses required for effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

33. UNIDIR has begun a multi-year project to develop a security needs assessment protocol for use by United Nations agencies in post-conflict, post-crisis environments. The aim of the approach is to assist key post conflict development actors in assessing the needs of local communities that have been affected by conflict. The work is heavily dependent on intertwining the knowledge bases of the fields of security, conflict prevention, development and anthropology. Full-time research began in September 2006, preliminary field testing and research took place in Ghana in May 2007, and a draft protocol is being developed for further field testing in 2008.

34. In 2005, UNIDIR began a project, supported by the Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowships programme of the European Commission, to study European Union and United Nations planning for crisis management and peacebuilding. In particular, the project looks at best practices, inter-institutional learning and prospects for the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. The second issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2007 focuses on the Peacebuilding Commission, and UNIDIR is actively contributing to the Geneva Centre for Security Policy project on the International Geneva Peacebuilding Guide.

2. Latin America

35. As part of the contribution to security in Latin America, UNIDIR and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean have embarked on a multi-year collaborative project to establish a database of information on small arms and light weapons.

36. A special focus of the UNIDIR-Monterey Institute of International Studies project on the role of regional organizations in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) is on Latin America and Latin American regional security structures.

3. Asia and Pacific

37. The fourth issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2007 focuses on the regional security issues of Central Asia, including border security, trafficking networks, the region's nuclear-weapon-free zone, small arms stockpile management and resource security.

38. The UNIDIR project, "International assistance for implementing the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects", is developing a mechanism to assist with matching needs and resources with respect to the implementation of the Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. The Pacific region will serve as the next test case for the mechanism.

4. Middle East

39. UNIDIR continues to explore the possibilities for a weapons-of-mass-destruction-free zone in the Middle East, and is considering the possibility of holding a conference on the issue in late 2007.

40. UNIDIR is planning a series of research meetings to explore what a regional security framework in the Middle East could entail. The research meetings will study the range, scope and geography of a possible permanent framework for security and disarmament in the region. The first meeting is planned for late 2007.

5. Africa

41. The project "International assistance for implementing the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects" conducted research in East Africa as the first test case for a mechanism to assist with matching needs and resources with respect to the implementation of the Programme of Action.

42. In August 2006, owing to the demand in the region, UNIDIR published a second edition of *Bound to Cooperate: Conflict, Peace and People in Sierra Leone*, with an updated preface. The Institute has continued with its focus on the Convention relating to Inter-State Road Transit signed by the Heads of State of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in May 1982 and has participated in a number of meetings in West Africa in the past year, including the ECOWAS summit in June 2007.

C. Human security and disarmament

43. UNIDIR is involved in academic and policy discussions on the topic of human security. The project entitled "Disarmament as humanitarian action" has been viewed as an important contribution to the current thinking on new approaches to security; likewise, the work of UNIDIR on small arms and light weapons, explosive remnants of war and health security has made a significant contribution to the field.

1. Illicit brokering of small arms and light weapons

44. As part of a collaborative project with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Small Arms Survey, UNIDIR carried out a research project to study

illicit brokering and its impact on the illegal trade in small arms and light weapons. The project published its findings for the first meeting of the group of governmental experts late in 2006 and formed part of a wider consultative process to ascertain the views of States in line with General Assembly resolution 58/241 of 23 December 2003 on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

2. Geneva Forum meetings on small arms

45. The Geneva Forum is a collaborative programme between UNIDIR, the Quaker United Nations Office and the Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies of the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies. Part of the Forum's work is a series of discussions at Geneva on controlling the spread of small arms and light weapons. In the past year, the Geneva Forum held five meetings of the Geneva process, a discussion forum on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. The Geneva Forum has also held a number of seminars on small arms and light weapons, including on the themes "Prevention of human rights violations committed with small arms and light weapons" in August 2006, "Lessening the demand for guns: lessons from ground level" in January 2007, and "In-depth orientation for diplomats on small arms and light weapons" in May 2007, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

3. Capacity-building for implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

46. UNDP, the Department for Disarmament Affairs, UNIDIR and the Small Arms Survey have a continuing joint project to develop capacity in relevant countries to assist them in their reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. In addition, UNIDIR has carried out analyses of the reports made to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action in order to better ascertain where capacity-building was most needed. The most recent publication, *Five Years of Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Regional Analysis of National Reports*, was launched in 2006 at the first review conference of the Programme of Action.

47. The database development project of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms facilitates the collation and dissemination of information among the members of the mechanism and Member States of the United Nations and the public in general. UNIDIR has developed the country profiles section, including brief needs assessments and an inventory of relevant expertise existing in Member States that could be mobilized to provide assistance.

48. As a result of requests from Member States at the Second Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in 2005, and the Preparatory Committee for the first review conference of the Programme of Action, UNIDIR has carried out research to assess the level of financial and technical assistance requested and given for the implementation of the Programme of Action. The first set of results, issued in the publication *International Assistance for Implementing the Programme of Action to*

Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, was presented at the first review conference of the Programme of Action in 2006. An interactive website is under development to help connect States in need of assistance with donor States.

4. Preparing for an arms trade treaty

49. In April 2007, the Geneva Forum held a seminar on the theme "Getting off to a good start on an arms trade treaty: States' submissions to the United Nations Secretary-General", in which the issues pertaining to a future arms trade treaty were explored. Through its two-part study entitled "Analysis of States' views on an arms trade treaty", UNIDIR is compiling and analysing views of Member States submitted under General Assembly resolution 61/89. The first part of the study comprises a statistical analysis of the views submitted by Member States and a more detailed exploration of the different approaches to the arms trade treaty and their implications. This analysis will be presented to the First Committee at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly. The second part of the study will offer an in-depth analysis of the elements required for an arms trade treaty; its findings will be presented at expert meetings and to the Secretary-General's Group of Governmental Experts, scheduled to convene in 2008.

5. Landmines and other explosive remnants of war

50. In 2006, UNIDIR carried out a field research project for UNDP, the United Nations Mine Action Service and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the impact of cluster munitions. A report based on that research entitled "Cluster munitions in Albania and the Lao People's Democratic Republic: the humanitarian and socio-economic impact", was published in September 2006. The final issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2006 also focuses on cluster munitions.

51. Work on cluster munitions continues with the project entitled "The humanitarian impact of cluster munitions", which will publish its findings in the second part of 2007.

52. The Geneva Forum has held a number of informal brainstorming discussions on the way forward on cluster munitions, plus a seminar on the theme "Mine action and development" in July 2007 in cooperation with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

6. Preventing the spread of weapons to non-State armed groups

53. During the past decade, there has been an increasing awareness of the dangers posed by international terrorism and the activities of non-State armed groups. Many Governments have put in place stronger national measures to prevent the illicit diversion of weapons, and States have also operated at the regional and international levels to put in place multilateral measures to counter the problem. However, there is no overarching approach for the prevention of such transfers to non-State armed groups. UNIDIR will host a seminar to consider the wider aspects of preventing the spread of weapons to non-State armed groups and to develop ideas on further action for a more integrated approach.

7. International humanitarian law, human rights law and security

54. In June 2007, UNIDIR, the Programme for the Study of International Organization(s) of the University of Geneva and Geneva Call held a two-day expert workshop on the theme "Exploring criteria and conditions for engaging armed non-State actors to respect humanitarian law and human rights law". The proceedings of the conference will be published later in 2007.

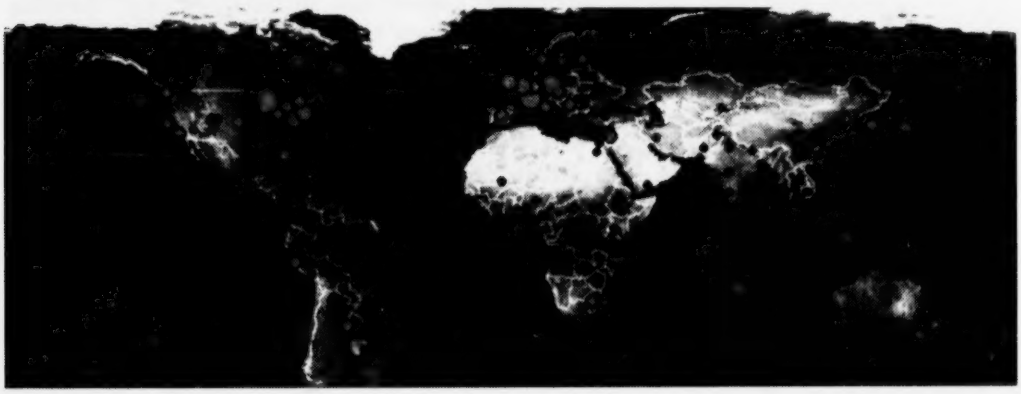
IV. Networking

55. One of the main functions of UNIDIR is to cooperate actively with specialized agencies, organizations and institutions of the United Nations system and with other organizations active in the field of disarmament. The Institute also has a number of formal and informal programmes and working arrangements with a wide selection of institutes, centres and universities.

A. Electronic networking

56. *Disarmament Insight*, a collaborative effort of the project entitled "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work" and the Geneva Forum, was launched in April 2007. This is an innovative outreach mechanism providing web-based resources, including a research blog, in which new material is posted every few days on a variety of themes, as well as links to audio presentations (podcasts) given at *Disarmament Insight* workshops. In just over two months, the *Disarmament Insight* website had received almost 4,000 visitors (see figure 2). In addition, an increasing number of other websites and blogs are linking to the site. These include the Arms Control Association, the David Davies Memorial Institute of International Studies of the University of Wales at Aberystwyth and the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. A number of other entities have run features about *Disarmament Insight*, including the International Action Network on Small Arms, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the Cluster Munition Coalition.

Figure 2
Distribution of interest in *Disarmament Insight*



B. *Disarmament Forum*

57. UNIDIR publishes a bilingual quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, which is now in its ninth year of publication. Each issue addresses a theme related to security and disarmament. There are papers by experts focusing on the theme and shorter articles on other subjects. Each issue is available online in its entirety and provides summaries of current UNIDIR research projects and recent publications. Full-text *Disarmament Forum* articles are also now available through the International Relations and Security Network.

C. Education for disarmament

58. In 2006, on the occasion of the 40th Montreux Jazz Festival, UNIDIR ran a workshop at the festival on the theme of "Artists as peacemakers" with the International Committee of Artists for Peace and Soka Gakkai International. The two speakers were the Director of UNIDIR and musician Herbie Hancock.

59. For the past three years, the Geneva Forum has held annual day-long workshops to introduce disarmament and security issues to newly arrived diplomats in Geneva. The most recent, on the theme "Disarmament and arms control in Geneva: an orientation for new diplomats", was held in January 2007.

60. UNIDIR has been contributing to the development by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) of a proposed series of training seminars on the theme "Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation: foundations of human security". The seminars, which are under development by the UNITAR Hiroshima Office for Asia and the Pacific, will target national representatives to the Security Council and the Conference on Disarmament, national policymakers in security matters nominated by Member States from the region, diplomats stationed in the region and selected representatives from research institutes, civil society and academia.

D. Conferences, seminars and discussion meetings

61. UNIDIR holds a range of different types of research meetings, both in Geneva and in different regions around the world. The meetings are held with the purpose of examining issues of security, arms control and disarmament, and fostering cooperation with and among research institutes in the areas concerned. The Geneva Forum has held 17 meetings in the past year on a wide range of issues, such as conflict goods, global security, biological weapons, small arms and explosive remnants of war. UNIDIR has held 10 conferences and workshops in Geneva, New York and Vienna over the past year. UNIDIR strives for gender balance when selecting speakers and experts for its conferences.

E. Collaboration with other institutions

62. UNIDIR has continued to increase the number of institutes with which it collaborates for research projects and meetings. In addition, in 2007, UNIDIR became a principal partner of the International Relations and Security Network and is contributing UNIDIR publications to the ISN Publishing House.

F. Fellowship programme and young researchers programme

63. The UNIDIR fellowship programme brings visiting research fellows to Geneva for a period of from one to six months. The programme aims to provide training for researchers from developing States and allow them to interact with each other and with researchers from developed States and with the Secretariat of the United Nations, delegations and non-governmental institutes, and to increase the quality of the work of the Institute, thereby enhancing the utility of UNIDIR to Governments and institutes. The Institute's increasingly competitive young researcher programme brings young researchers from all over the world to work at UNIDIR for short periods. In the period 2006-2007, UNIDIR hosted 11 young researchers from six different countries. The Institute also hosts junior professional officers. Most of those partnerships are based on agreements that recognize UNIDIR as a legitimate provider of training for university students. This means that students who participate in the programme can obtain university credits for their work at UNIDIR.

V. Publications

64. UNIDIR is preparing a large number of publications for the coming months. They include the quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, and books and research reports.

65. From July 2006 to June 2007, UNIDIR issued the following publications:

Developing a Mechanism to Prevent Illicit Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons: Scope and Implications, in cooperation with the Small Arms Survey and the Department for Disarmament Affairs

International Assistance for Implementing the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects — Findings of a Global Survey, by Kerry Maze and Sarah Parker

Thinking Outside the Box in Multilateral Disarmament and Arms Control Negotiations, by John Borrie and Vanessa Martin Randin (eds.)

European Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Explosive Remnants of War, Final Report, in cooperation with the European Union

Cluster Munitions in Albania and the Lao People's Democratic Republic: The Humanitarian and Socio-economic Impact, by Rosy Cave, Anthea Lawson and Andrew Sherriff

Building the Architecture for Sustainable Space Security, Conference Report, 30-31 March 2006, in cooperation with the Simons Foundation and the Governments of Canada, China and the Russian Federation

Costs of Disarmament: Cost Benefit Analysis of SALW Destruction versus Storage, by Mandy Turner, in cooperation with the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the University of Bradford

Bound to Cooperate: Conflict, Peace and People in Sierra Leone, 2nd edition, by Anatole Ayissi and Robin-Edward Poulton (eds.)

Disarmament as Humanitarian Action: From Perspective to Practice, John Borrie and Vanessa Martin Randin (eds.)

Five Years of Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Regional Analysis of National Reports, by Elli Kytömäki and Valerie Anne Yankey-Wayne, in cooperation with UNDP, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Small Arms Survey

From Research to Road Map: Learning from the Arms for Development Initiative in Sierra Leone, by Derek Miller, Daniel Ladouceur and Zoe Dugal

Safeguarding Space Security: Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, Conference Report, 21-22 March 2005, in cooperation with the Simons Foundation and the Governments of China and the Russian Federation

Comparative Analysis of Evaluation Methodologies in Weapon Collection Programmes, by Shukuko Koyama

Common Security in Outer Space and International Law, by Detlev Wolter

Disarmament Forum

No. 2 (2006) CTBT: Passing the Test

No. 3 (2006) Toward a Stronger BTWC

No. 4 (2006) Cluster Munitions

No. 1 (2007) Missile Control?

No. 2 (2007) The Peacebuilding Commission

66. Figures 3 and 4 show the distribution of UNIDIR publications in 2006 by group and region.

Figure 3
Distribution of UNIDIR publications, by group (2006)

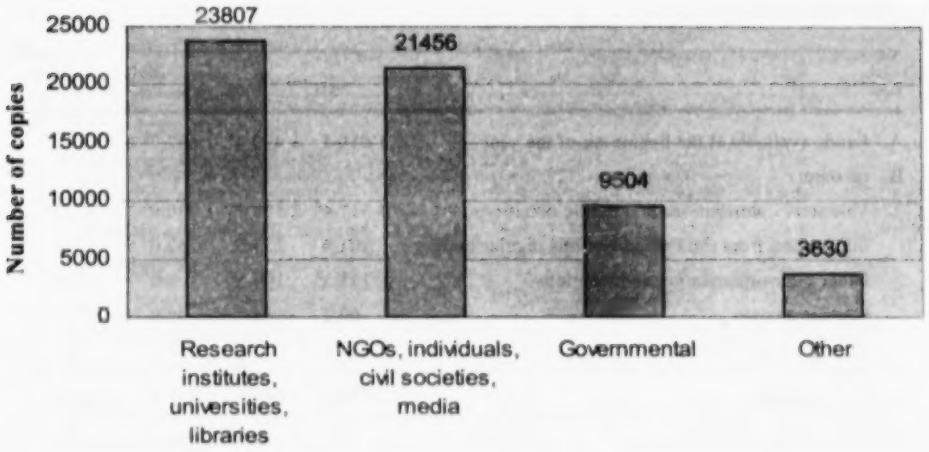
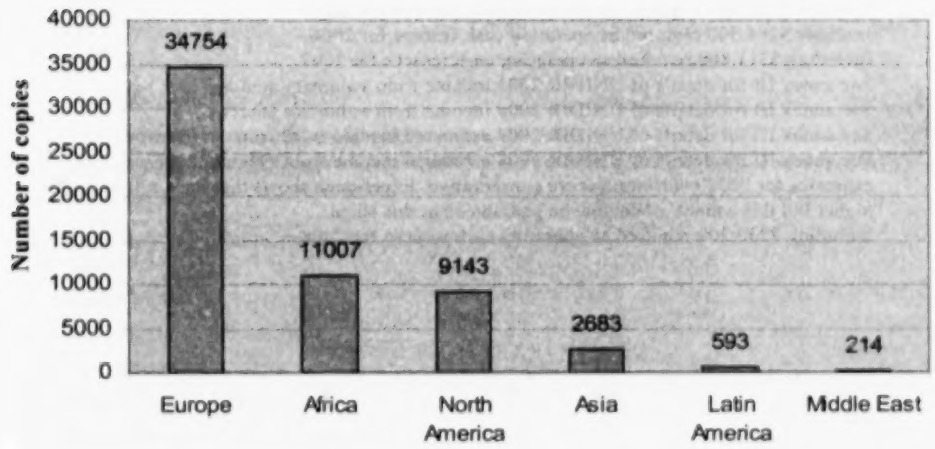


Figure 4
Distribution of UNIDIR publications, by region (2006)



67. Having conducted this analysis, UNIDIR is taking steps to address the weak distribution of its publications in Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. Efforts over the previous two years to increase readership of UNIDIR publications in Africa have had a positive effect. These efforts can be learned from, improved upon and applied to other regions.

Annex I

Income and expenditure for 2005 and 2006 and estimates for 2007 and 2008

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	*2005*	*2006*	*2007 (estimates)*	*2008 (estimates)*
A. Funds available at the beginning of the year	1 910.5	1 499.4[a]	1 667.7[b]	1 133.0[c]
B. Income:				
Voluntary contributions and public donations	3 317.4[d]	2 558.7[e]	1 930.9[f]	862.1[g]
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	201.4	223.5	262.0	234.1
Other inter-organization contributions	155.3[d]	194.5[e]	8.0[f]	20.0[g]
Interest income	60.2	54.4	40.0	30.0
Miscellaneous income	1.1	13.7	0.0	0.0
Total income	**3 735.4**	**3 044.8**	**2 240.9**	**1 146.2**
C. Prior period adjustments	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.0
D. Prior period obligations	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0
E. Total funds available	5 645.9	4 558.7	3 908.6	2 279.2
F. Expenditure	4 146.5	2 891.0	2 775.6	1 909.1
G. Fund balance at the end of the year	1 499.4[a]	1 667.7[b]	1 133.0[c]	370.1[h]

[a] Includes $299,000 required as operating cash reserve for 2005.
[b] Includes $284,500 required as operating cash reserve for 2006.
[c] Including $311,800 required as operating cash reserve for 2007.
[d] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2005 income from voluntary sources.
[e] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2006 income from voluntary sources.
[f] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2007 estimated income from voluntary sources.
[g] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2008 estimated income from voluntary sources. The estimates for 2008 contributions are conservative. Experience shows that they will be much higher but this cannot, of course, be guaranteed at this stage.
[h] Including $230,300 required as operating cash reserve for 2008.

Annex II

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Resource requirements	*2005 (1)*	*2006 (2)*	*2007[a] (estimates) (3)*	*2008[a] (estimates) (4)*	*Increase/ decrease (4-3)*
A. Direct administrative costs					
Salaries and related staff costs	572.8	663.7	587.2	722.4	135.2
General temporary assistance	73.9	17.4	33.0	0.0	(33.0)
Temporary assistance for meetings	0.0	0.8	7.0	0.0	(7.0)
Consultants' fees and travel	102.8	112.7	168.2	83.0	(85.2)
Ad hoc expert groups	97.0	112.1	205.4	94.0	(111.4)
Personal service contract	2 956.0	1 714.6	1 482.3	844.2	(638.1)
Official travel of staff	108.9	96.7	118.8	51.0	(67.8)
Training	0.3	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
Contractual services	3.3	1.9	4.0	4.0	0.0
Hospitality	8.7	10.4	13.5	6.0	(7.5)
Premises: rental and maintenance	0.1	0.9	5.0	2.0	(3.0)
Rental of office equipment	0.6	6.6	3.7	3.7	0.0
Rental of conference service equipment	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maintenance costs	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank charges	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communication	0.2	0.0	2.0	1.0	(1.0)
Acquisition of office equipment	3.4	6.2	7.8	2.8	(5.0)
Acquisition, software packages	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	(2.0)
Replacement, EDP equipment	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other supplies	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition printing and publishing equipment	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition of fax	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stationary and office supplies	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Data processing supplies	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper for internal reproduction	-0.5	9.6	10.0	10.0	0.0
Subscriptions and standing orders	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
Loss or gain on exchange	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total A	**3 962.0**	**2 757.9**	**2 655.1**	**1 829.3**	**(825.8)**
B. Programme support costs (5 per cent of total A, less United Nations subvention)	184.5	133.1	119.7	79.8	(39.9)
Total expenditure (Total A + B)	**4 146.5**	**2 891.0**	**2 774.8**	**1 909.1**	**(865.7)**

Resource requirements	*2005 (1)*	*2006 (2)*	*2007[a] (estimates) (3)*	*2008[a] (estimates) (4)*	*Increase/ decrease (4-3)*
C. Operating cash reserve (15 per cent of expenditure on contributions other than from the European Union, less United Nations subvention, and 5 per cent on contributions from the European Union)	299.0	284.5	311.8	230.3	(81.5)
Grand total A + B + C	**4 445.5**	**3 175.5**	**3 086.6**	**2 139.4**	**(947.2)**

[a] These figures may be increased upon the confirmation of current funding proposals.

A. Direct programme and administrative costs for 2008

Pending approval of current fund-raising applications, the provisions made for research programmes and administrative costs are minimal. However, they will be increased as funding comes forward.

Salaries and related staff costs: $722,400. These estimated requirements are needed to cover the salaries and related staff costs of UNIDIR regular staff. In 2008 the regular staff will consist of the Director (D-2), the Deputy Director (D-1) and two General Service staff. The total estimated requirements under this heading are based on the standard salary costs applicable to Geneva (version 7) and reflect an increase of $135,200 over the 2007 revised requirements because the Deputy Director's post was budgeted for only four months in 2007.

General temporary assistance: no requirements for 2008. This represents a decrease of $33,000 over the 2007 requirements, which represented temporary assistance for the project on strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war.

Temporary assistance for meetings: no requirements for 2008. This represents a decrease of $7,000 over the 2007 requirements.

Consultants' fees and travel: $83,000. This provision will be needed to hire the services of a professional designer for the cover pages of UNIDIR publications ($5,000) and for editing of UNIDIR publications ($15,000). In addition, these estimates include consultancies for the study on entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ($30,000) and the security needs assessment protocol ($38,000). They represent a decrease of $85,200 over the 2007 estimated requirements.

Ad hoc expert groups: $94,000. This provision, reflecting a decrease of $111,400 over the 2007 budget requirements, will be needed to cover the travel expenses of experts participating in the expert group meetings for the project on entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ($13,000), security needs assessment protocol ($41,000) and the 2008 Conference on Outer Space.

Personal service contracts: $844,200. This provision will be needed to extend the contracts of the in-house staff working on recurrent projects. In 2000, these contracts have been brought into line with regular United Nations contracts, and in 2001 the related posts were graded by the Office of Human Resources Management

of the United Nations Office at Geneva. In 2002, the salaries were increased to bring net salaries in line with the related gradings. The estimated requirements reflect a decrease of $638,100 over the 2007 revised requirements, as several projects are coming to an end in 2007.

Official travel of staff: $51,000. The estimated requirements for travel of staff in 2008 reflect a decrease of $67,800 over the revised 2007 revised estimates and will be used mainly for the security needs assessment project. Other project-related travel will be added if funds are received for this purpose. The Director and members of the staff receive invitations to conferences and seminars, which have to be declined because of the limited travel budget of UNIDIR. On the other hand, they also receive a number of invitations where the costs are covered by the host institution. Such travel will, at times, be combined with UNIDIR missions, thereby reducing costs to the Institute. Travel for fund-raising purposes will, as far as possible, be combined with travel for other purposes.

Other specialized training: $4,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the revised 2007 budget requirements, will be needed to train UNIDIR staff on new software.

Other contractual services: $4,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2007 budget requirements, will be needed to extend and expand the existing contractual services for the website and services related to data-processing equipment.

Hospitality: $6,000. The estimated requirements for hospitality in 2008 reflect a decrease of $7,500 over the 2007 revised estimates and will be used mainly to cover hospitality extended to participants at UNIDIR seminars.

Premises: rental and maintenance: $2,000. This provision, reflecting a decrease of $3,000 over the 2007 requirements, will be used to cover the rental of conference rooms for seminars to be held in 2008.

Rental of office equipment: $3,700. These estimated requirements, reflecting no change over the 2007 revised estimates, will be needed to pay for the rental of a fax machine and printers.

Communication: $1,000. This provision, reflecting a decrease of $1,000 over the 2007 revised estimates, will be used to extend the current Nomadic facilities.

Acquisition of office equipment: $2,800. This provision will be used to purchase new printers. It reflects a decrease of $5,000 over the 2007 resource requirements.

Paper for internal reproduction: $10,000. The estimated requirements under this heading will be used to purchase paper for the production of *Disarmament Forum*. They reflect no change over the 2007 revised requirements.

Subscription and standing orders: $1,200. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2007 resource requirements, will be used to extend current subscriptions.

B. Programme support costs

A provision of $79,800, representing 5 per cent of the total estimated expenditure less the amount of the United Nations regular budget subvention of $234,100, will be needed for programme support costs in 2008.

C. Operating cash reserve

In compliance with administrative instruction ST/AI/284, an amount of $230,300 will be kept as operating cash reserve. It represents 15 per cent of the total 2008 estimated expenditure funded from extrabudgetary resources, except for the expenditure funded by the European Commission, for which it represents 5 per cent.

Annex III

Voluntary contributions for UNIDIR for 2005 and 2006 and current status for 2007 and 2008

(United States dollars)

Voluntary contribution	*2005*	*2006*	*2007[a]*	*2008[a]*
A. Governmental contributions				
Austria	10 954	82 898	40 000	0
Canada	0	75 862	104 066	0
China	30 000	0	35 000	35 000
Egypt	5 176	0	0	0
Finland	23 529	23 669	53 800	0
France	333 000	333 000	300 000	300 000
Greece	7 800	0	0	0
India	0	0	5 000	0
Ireland	0	0	10 000	0
Israel	9 918	0	19 000	10 000
Japan	0	0	30 000	30 000
Luxembourg	3 049	5 974	6 485	6 000
Mexico	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
Netherlands	53 760	137 964	138 560	0
New Zealand	17 750	12 769	10 000	10 000
Norway	585 801	860 129	230 000	139 000
Republic of Korea	10 000	30 000	20 000	20 000
Russian Federation	0	49 974	100 000	100 000
Spain	0	0	7 000	0
Sweden	25 571	280 255	280 255	0
Switzerland	60 000	85 663	78 566	60 000
Turkey	5 000	0	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	125 310	0	41 200	0
United States of America	0	43 400	40 000	0
Total governmental contributions	**1 326 618**	**2 041 557**	**1 568 932**	**730 000**
B. Public donations				
European Commission	1 777 525	448 718	288 209	65 520
European Science Foundation	932	0	0	0
Graduate Institute for International Studies	55 660	1 922	6 560	0
Marie Curie Foundation	129 671	0	0	66 594
Miscellaneous	0	955	0	0
Simons Foundation	27 000	26 154	17 213	0
University of Geneva	0	39 394	50 000	0

Voluntary contribution	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*[a]	*2008*[a]
Total public donations	**1 990 788**	**517 143**	**361 982**	**132 114**
Total voluntary contributions (A + B)	**3 317 406**	**2 558 700**	**1 930 914**	**862 114**
C. Inter-organization				
SEESAC (UNDP-Belgrade)	34 260	0	0	0
Department for Disarmament Affairs	10 000	95 000	8 000	20 000
UNDP	73 152	94 483	0	0
UNICEF	0	5 000	0	0
United Nations Mine Action Service	37 920	0	0	0
Total inter-organization	**155 332**	**194 483**	**8 000**	**20 000**
Grand total (A + B + C)	**3 472 738**	**2 753 183**	**1 938 914**	**882 114**

[a] These figures will be increased upon the confirmation of current funding proposals.

Annex IV

Current status of 2007 estimated income from voluntary sources

(United States dollars)

Donor	Total amount of contributions	To be used for: Special project	To be used for: Other purposes (including administrative costs)
A. Governmental contributions			
Austria[a]	40 000	32 000	8 000
Canada[b]	104 066	83 253	20 813
China[c]	35 000	28 000	7 000
Finland[d]	53 800	43 040	10 760
France[e]	300 000	30 000	270 000
India[f]	5 000	4 000	1 000
Ireland	10 000	8 000	2 000
Israel[g]	19 000	15 200	3 800
Japan[h]	30 000	24 000	6 000
Luxembourg	6 485	5 188	1 297
Mexico	20 000	16 000	4 000
Netherlands[i]	138 560	110 848	27 712
New Zealand	10 000	8 000	2 000
Norway[j]	230 000	184 000	46 000
Republic of Korea	20 000	16 000	4 000
Russian Federation	100 000	80 000	20 000
Spain[f]	7 000	5 600	1 400
Sweden[k]	280 255	224 204	56 051
Switzerland[l]	78 566	62 853	15 713
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[m]	41 200	32 960	8 240
United States of America[a]	40 000	32 000	8 000
Total governmental contributions	**1 568 932**	**1 045 146**	**523 786**
B. Public donations			
European Commission[n]	288 209	259 388	28 821
Graduate Institute for International Studies	6 560	5 248	1 312
Simons Foundation[o]	17 213	13 770	3 443
University of Geneva[p]	50 000	40 000	10 000
Total public donations	**361 982**	**318 407**	**43 576**
Total voluntary contributions A + B	**1 930 914**	**1 363 552**	**567 362**

Donor	*Total amount of contributions*	*To be used for*	
		Special project	*Other purposes (including administrative costs)*
C. Inter-organization			
Department for Disarmament Affairs[q]	8 000	6 400	1 600
UNDP		0	0
Total Inter-organization	**8 000**	**6 400**	**1 600**
Grand total (A + B + C)	**1 938 914**	**1 369 952**	**568 962**

[a] For the project entitled "International assistance for implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms".

[b] For the Conference on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space — 2007 and for the project entitled "International assistance for implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms".

[c] For the Conference on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space — 2007.

[d] For a study entitled "Arms trade treaty: analysis of reports submitted by States to the Secretary-General".

[e] For the costs of the Deputy Director of UNIDIR and for seminars to be held during 2007.

[f] For the seminar on the theme "Preventing the spread of weapons to non-State armed groups".

[g] $9,000 for the seminar on the theme "Preventing the spread of weapons to non-State armed groups".

[h] For the project entitled "The entry into force of the CTBT: new opportunities?"

[i] For the security needs assessment protocol and for a seminar on the theme "Preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons: the role of brokers".

[j] $30,000 for the project entitled "The entry into force of the CTBT: new opportunities?".

[k] For the Security Needs Assessment Protocol.

[l] $19,166 for the project entitled "Creating a new dynamic for public-private partnerships for peaceful and sustainable development: human security and equitable access to resources"; and $11,000 for the project entitled "The humanitarian impact of cluster munitions".

[m] $34,200 for the study entitled "The arms trade treaty: analysis of reports submitted by States to the Secretary-General" and $7,000 for the seminar on the theme "Preventing the spread of weapons to non-State armed groups".

[n] $65,520 for the project entitled "European Union and United Nations planning for crisis management and peacebuilding: promoting best practice and inter-institutional learning"; $56,657 for the project entitled "Reinforcing European Union cooperative threat reduction programme: community action in support of the European Union strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction"; and $166,032 for the project entitled "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war".

[o] For the Conference on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space — 2007.

[p] For the project entitled "Creating a new dynamic for public-private partnerships for peaceful and sustainable development: human security and equitable access to resources".

[q] For consultancy for the Group of Governmental Experts on Missiles in all its Aspects.